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47205

A PARLOUR COMPANION
(GRATIS.)

To Prevent Disputes and Settle Differences
IN PRIVATE FAMILIES,
AND
TO GUARD AGAINST INFORMATIONS.

ALSO
A DESCRIPTION OF THE MEANS
FOR
RENDERING US PLEASANT TO OURSELVES
AND
AGREEABLE TO OTHERS.

No. 55, LONG-ACRE, LONDON.

ENTERED AT STATIONERS HALL.

A PARLOUR COMPANION

(GRATIS.)

HOYLE'S RULES and FORFEITS for the GAME of WHIST,
To Settle Differences and prevent Disputes.

Table of TAXES and proper STAMPS,
For Bills, Receipts, Bonds, Agreements, Servants, Horses,
Carriages, Houses, Auctions, &c.

TO GUARD AGAINST INFORMATIONS.

And the Description of a Remedy for all Scorbutic Eruptions
and Impurities

IN THE FACE,

REDNESS OF THE SKIN,

And Coarseness of the Complexion.

And for all Cutaneous Disorders *on every Part* of the Body:—

FOR RENDERING US PLEASANT TO OURSELVES AND
AGREEABLE TO OTHERS.

1st. PART.

ILLUSTRATED WITH OBSERVATIONS AND CASES OF CURES,

BY ROBERT DICKINSON,

(SON-IN-LAW to Mr. VINCENT.)

Sole Proprietor and Preparer of the Real and only Genuine

Gowland's Vegetable Lotion.

No. 55, LONG-ACRE.

The QUARTS, if bought at No. 55, Long-Acre, may be had
8s. 6d. only, instead of 10s. 6d. PINTS 5s. 3d.

" I have made an Affidavit that Mr. DICKINSON (my Son-in-Law) is the only person to whom I have ever given the Receipt: and that Mrs. M. E. Vincent's is a Counterfeit, and a DISGRACE to the Genuine Composition.—See the Appendix.

" THOMAS VINCENT."



APOLOGY TO THE PUBLIC.

HOWEVER conscious the proprietor of Gowlands Lotion may be of the advantages to be derived from the use of this truly valuable medicine; yet, he does not think himself justified, in obtruding a description of its virtues on ladies and gentlemen, without accompanying it with other information of general utility; in hopes thereby of preserving good humour enough to induce a perusal and also insure a preservation of his little book:

He therefore, takes the liberty, at the same time, of presenting them with HOYLE's Description of the GAME of WHIST, the Forfeits and Rules for Playing, &c. according to the established standard in all polite companies, which, on having recourse to, may tend to prevent and terminate disputes in private families. Also a List of Taxes and the Stamps proper to be used on different occasions. The latter, he presumes, will prove a Vademecum to persons in every situation, in securing them from the errors to which the most upright and cautious are exposed.

N. B. The description of the Lotion occupies the right-hand page only;—Hoyle and the Taxes, the left, to page 28—the Taxes commencing at page 18.

HOYLE'S GAME AT WHIST,

ABRIDGED AND EXPLAINED.

Description of the Game.

WHIST is played by four persons, with a full pack of 52 cards : the order of the cards is *ace, king, queen, knave, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2*, or deuce; the parties all *cut* the cards for partners. The two highest are partners against the two lowest. The lowest card entitles to the deal. In cutting the *ace* is lowest, each person has a right to *shuffle* the cards before the deal; the *elder hand* ought to shuffle them last, except the *dealer*.

For the deal, (the partners being placed opposite to each other) the pack is cut by the right hand adversary, in doing which, four cards at least must be taken off the pack, or left, the dealer then distributes the cards, one by one, to each of the players, beginning with the left-hand adversary, the last card he *turns up*, (which determines the *trump suit*,) and leaves it upon the table till it is his turn to play.

No intimations of any kind are to be admitted between the partners during the play of the cards. The mistake of one party is the game of the adversary; but in case of a *revoke*, that is if a person does not *follow suit*, or trumps a card, the partner may ask if he is sure he has none of that suit in his hand. For the penalty of a revoke is the most severe of any.

The person on the dealers left hand is called the *elder hand*, and plays first, or *leads*; whoever wins the *trick*, becomes elder hand, and plays again; and so on till all the cards are played out. No one must play out of his turn. The tricks belonging to each party should be collected and *turned* by the respective partner of whoever wins the first trick in every hand; only the last trick turned may be looked into during the play of that hand by either party. All tricks above six, won by either party, are reckoned as *points* towards their game, and are called so many *by cards*. The ace, king, queen, and knave of trumps are called *honours*, and when either of the parties has in his own hand, or between himself and partner, three honours, they count two (*by honours*) towards the game; and if they have the four honours, they count four points. When either party is eight and one of the partners holds three honours, or two and the third is turned up by his friend, he has a right to claim the game without playing

A NECDOTE

OF THE

DUCHESS OF KINGSTON,

AND

ORIGIN OF GOWLAND'S LOTION.

THE following remarkable circumstance which gave rise to this Lotion, and at once established it in all the polite and fashionable circles is still remembered by some of the most EXALTED CHARACTERS AT ST. JAMES'S.—

The once lovely and much celebrated Duchess of Kingston (when Miss Chudleigh) was one of the Maids of Honour to the Princess Dowager of Wales. In that situation, where beauty is considered an honour, and deformity induces derision, with a face and person formed to command the love and admiration of a court, her skin became affected with a lumpy thicknes and opacity, which gave the most threatening symptoms to her former beauty. Like all others, in the same situation, she had recourse to paints, patches, and cosmetics, of every denomination; these were not only ineffectual, but served to increase the progress of the complaint, until at length the skin of the face wholly broke down, gave way to a decided, fixed, and settled eruption. The physicians to the household were called in, and she accordingly submitted to the usual routine of internal medicine, which consumed much time, and in the end had no effect—nor were sea-bathing, a decoction of the woods, and the most severe regimen, attended with any better success. It is necessary here to observe, that Mr. Gowland, the inventor, was at that time apothecary to the household of her Royal Highness the Princess Dowager of Wales, (as he was afterwards to that of his present Majesty) and was considered one of the honestest men of his profession: but this distinguished quality, although it procured him the steady countenance and protection of his Sovereign, operated differently with those under whom he acted (particularly in this instance.) In the capacity of apothecary to the household, he made up, and reluctantly administered all the farrago of medicines ordered by the physicians; and when their useless efforts had at length intailed disappointment, grief, and despair upon the lady, Mr. Gowland invented, produced, and recommended to her use, this Lotion; in a very short time its effects far exceeded his idea, as also the most sanguine hopes of Miss Chudleigh; for it not only cured the eruption, but so far purified

playing a card. Ten points make the game. The points are scored when each hand is played out. The elder hand scores first. The score is usually kept with four counters, thus,

One Two Three Four Five Six Seven Eight Nine



When the odd counter is placed towards you it counts 5, on the opposite side 3.

EXPLANATION OF TERMS.

A *rubber* is the party usually made; it is won by getting the two first games out of three.

A *love game* is when either party gets the game before the adversaries have counted one. What is gained before the adversary gets any, is called, so many *love*; the forfeit is usually double. And,

A *lurch*, is when the losers do not make five points; if the rubber is gained it is reckoned as two points.

Hand; the 13 cards dealt to each player are called his *hand*; so likewise are any smaller number he holds after part of the cards are played out.

A *slam*, is where either party wins every trick.

Finesse, when a card is led and you hold the best and third of that suit, if you play the third best, you are said to *finesse* the card, you take the chance of the adversary who plays after you having the second best of the suit, and if he has it not you may gain a trick.

Forcing, is the obliging your partner or adversary to trump a suit.

A *saw*, is when each partner trumps a different suit.

A *renounce*, is when any person has not one of a suit.

A *revoke*, is the not following suit, when you have of the suit led in your hand

Tenace, holding the first and third best cards of any suit played, and being last player, you have *tenace*, and may take the trick with either as your adversary plays, preserving the superiority in that suit.

A *sequence*, consists of three or more cards in a suit immediately following each other, they are called;

A *Tierce* consisting of three, as tierce major, of ace, king, and queen.

A *quart*, of four.

A *quint*, of five cards.

Long trump, when you have one or more trumps in hand after all the rest are played, you are said to hold the *long trump*, or *trumps*.

Loose card, is one of no value, and may be thrown away, or played when you cannot follow suit, and cannot, or do not chuse to trump what is led.

Points of the game have been noticed; points of the rubber are one for each single game, two for each double game or lurch, and one for the rubber; thus a rubber may win five points by two lurches.

fied and cleansed the skin from every species of thickness and impurity, it had formerly possessed, that, by the use of Gowland's Lotion, the fineness of her complexion became actually proverbial.

This change in her appearance was so extraordinary, so immediate, visible, and striking, that from the great noise it made in the drawing-room at St. James's, it became, for the time, the topic of conversation in all the genteel and fashionable circles about town, and the general avidity to purchase it, was such as very soon furnished Mr. Gowland, with the means of acquiring, a most ample and rapid fortune.—Thus it immediately became, and has maintained its situation, as an appendage to every toilet of fashion, where disease is not less loathsome than health and beauty are truly desirable. Nor is it surely any wonder that sensible persons should prefer an advantage so permanent, healthy, and lasting, over the deceitful glare of artificial coverings, which every day require to be renewed, at the expence of health, time, and every native charm.

ITS PRINCIPLE OF ACTION

Is diametrically opposite to that of repellent; its first object being to excite, in a small and temporary degree, an apparent increase of the eruption, which it finally cures and eradicates.

By a gently stimulating quality it opens the pores of the skin, excites the languid vessels to their proper action, and thereby relieves obstructed perspiration, extracts the thick and turgid virus lurking in the interior fibres, and brings it forward to the surface, in the form of a SCURF*, or whitish powder, which every morning falls, or is wiped off, until the skin, by being thus frequently *purified*, and, from day to day, *purged of* its crudities, is improved, from a state of impurity and disease, to its original clearness, beauty, and perfection.—The natural tone and texture of the skin being thus restored, the capillary vessels and glands perform the functions allotted to them, and are thereby enabled to THROW OFF, AS THEY RISE, those saline particles which would otherwise CLOG and THICKEN it, without suffering them to loiter and accumulate, till they become *fixed*.

* See the letter from Mrs. Anstruther, sister-in-law to the *member* of Parliament for Cockermouth, page 31.

THE LAWS OF WHIST ;

Conformed to in the most Fashionable Circles,

OF DEALING.

I. If a card is turned up in dealing, it is in the option of the adverse party to call a new deal; but if either of them has been the cause of turning up such card, the dealer has his option.

II. If a card is faced in the pack, they must be dealt again, unless it is the last card.

III. Each player ought to see that he has 13 cards dealt. therefore if any should happen to have only 12, and it is not discovered till several tricks are played, and the other parties have their right number, the deal stands good, and the person who plays with 12 cards is to be punished for every revoke he may make; but if either of the other players should have 14 cards, the deal is lost.

IV. The dealer must leave the trump card in view upon the table till his turn to play; after he has placed it among his other cards, no body may demand what card was turned up, but it may be asked what is trump. Hence the dealer cannot name a wrong card, to make a discovery, which he might otherwise do.

V. None ought to take up or look at their cards while dealing; in such case, if the dealer mis-deal, he shall deal again, unless it is occasioned by his partner; and if a card is turned up in dealing, no new deal shall be called, unless it should be the partner's fault.

VI. If the dealer instead of turning up the trump card, puts it upon the rest of his cards, with the face downwards, he loses his deal.

OF PLAYING OUT OF TURN.

VII. If any one plays out of turn, it is in the option of either of his adversaries to call the card played, at any time in the deal, provided it does not make him revoke; or, if the person playing out of turn, or his partner is to lead, either of the other parties may name the suit he chuses to have led, which must be played if he has one of the suit.

VIII. If a person, supposing he has won a trick, leads again, before his partner has played, it is optional with the adverse parties to oblige the partner to win the trick if he can; or if the partner wins the trick without being required to do it. the card thus played out of turn may be called as in the 7th law.

IX. If a person leads, and his partner plays before his turn, the *last player* has a right to play before his partner.

X. If the last player plays out of his turn, whether his partner has any of the suit led or not, he is not entitled to trump it nor to win the trick, if he has a losing card of the suit.

THE
DIFFERENT APPEARANCES
DIRECTLY SUBJECT TO THE
INFLUENCE OF THIS REMEDY

MAY BE CLASSED UNDER
THE FOLLOWING HEADS:

ERUPTIONS of the face and skin, however violent or disfiguring, whether tetters, encrusted, or ulcerated.

PIMPLES or BLOTCHES, from SURFEIT or other cause.

EFFLORESCENCE, or REDNESS of the NOSE, CHIN, ARMS, &c.

HEATS, and that species of eruption and REDNESS, called SCORBUTIC HUMOUR.

HARD LUMPS or KNOBS in the SKIN.

Its frequent GREASY or OILY appearance.

Its LIVID and SICKLY PALENESS; and also its THICKNESS, OB DURACY, and OPACITY, by which this appearance is occasioned.

SHINGLES, RINGWORMS, and the PRICKLY HEAT, so extremely troublesome in the EAST and WEST INDIES.

HARDNESS, HEAT, CRACKING and DRYNESS of the HANDS, Chilblains, or Chapped Hands.

BLACK WORMS, FRECKLES, TAN, or SUNBURN; and, in short, every impurity or unnatural appearance with which the skin may be affected, whether vivid or inflamed, or languid, obdurate, or atribitious.—And the Proprietor, with the most sacred regard to truth, and the credit of his medicine, assures the afflicted, that *what is called* the most rancorous and alarming scorbutic humour and eruption, has, in a short time, been invariably subdued by just wetting the face, hands, or other part affected, with this salubrious and pleasant fluid, night and morning.

By the use of this Lotion great comfort is afforded also to gentlemen under the act of

SHAVING.

This daily and indispensable office, although a dread and terror to many, from its pain and inconvenience, is yet to others an absolute luxury. This operation (by using of the Lotion after it is performed) is rendered equally pleasant to all: for, by reducing and flattening the bulbous excrescences, from which the hairs shoot, the rugged or uneven surface is removed, a smoothness succeeds, and thus the passage of the razor is first accelerated, and in time, from the sound, healthy firmness of the part, added to the smoothness and evenness of its surface, the operation becomes almost imperceptible, and is not attended with any smarting afterwards.

OF REVOKING.

XI. If a revoke is made, the adversaries may add three to their score, or take three tricks from the revoking party; or take down three from their score; and the revoking party, provided they are up notwithstanding the penalty, must remain at nine; the revoke takes place before any other score of the game.

XII. If any person revokes and discovers it before the cards are turned, he may take up the card he revoked with, but the adverse party may call the highest or lowest card of the suit led; or, at their option, call the card then played at any time when it does not cause a revoke.

XIII. No revoke to be claimed till the trick is turned and quitted, or the party who revoked, or his partner has played again.

XIV. When a revoke is claimed, if the adverse party mix their cards they forfeit the revoke.

XV. No revoke can be claimed after the cards are cut for a new deal.

OF CALLING HONOURS.

XVI. If any person calls at any point of the game, except eight, either of the adverse parties may consult and call a new deal.

XVII. After the trump card is turned up, no person must remind his partner to call upon penalty of losing a point.

XVIII. After the trump card is turned up, no honours in the preceding deal can be set up, unless they were before claimed.

XIX. If any person calls at the point of eight, and his partner answers, and both the opposite parties have thrown down their cards, (but not mixed them) if it appears that the claimants had not two by honours, then their opponents may consult and are at liberty to stand the deal or not: if their cards have been mixed in throwing them down, a new deal must be made.

XX. And, if any person answers when he has not an honour, the adverse party may consult and either stand the deal or not.

XXI. If any person calls at eight, after he has played, the opposite party may call a new deal.

OF SEPARATING AND SHEWING THE CARDS, &c.

XXII. If any person separates a card from the rest of his hand, the adverse party may call for it, by name; but if he calls a wrong card, either he or his partner is liable once to have the highest or lowest card called in any suit led during that deal.

XXIII. If any person throws his cards upon the table with their faces upwards, supposing that he has lost the game, he must not take them up again, and the adversaries may call for each of them as they think proper, when that person's turn to play provided they do not make the party revoke.

XXIV. If any person is sure of winning every trick, he may shew his cards upon the table, but then he is liable to have all his cards called.

ON THE
POWER AND EFFECTS
OF THE GENUINE

Gowland's Vegetable Lotion,

PREPARED

By ROBERT DICKINSON,
No. 55, LONG-ACRE, LONDON.

"A good Appearance is a Letter of Recommendation."

Spectator.

MUCH has been, unnecessarily, said on what is too evident to need any comment, namely, the advantages of a good skin, and an engaging appearance; while the disadvantages of a DISEASED and ERUPTIVE skin (a matter of real importance in its consequence, to the possessors, and often too severely felt) have passed unnoticed.

It is therefore the business of this undertaking, first to demonstrate that those unwholesome and forbidding appearances are mere complaints of the skin, seated in, and wholly confined to the spot on which they are seen, and that, consequently, the blood and juices of those who exhibit even the most determined eruptive or carbuncly appearance, are in a state as pure and uncontaminated as of those who most exult in a fine complexion and a clear skin.—Secondly, to propose and recommend a remedy, in the application of which a certain cure is found, that at once puts them on an equal footing.—A remedy, which, besides vanquishing and eradicating the DISEASE, is competent to the more difficult task of purging and clearing a thick and obdurate skin from those crudities, whereby that thickness and opacity is occasioned! and we presume it will appear perfectly reasonable and analogous, that the same preparation which was calculated for and is best capable of curing the *Diseases* of the skin, in their worst stages, should be the most likely to remedy these *Defects*.

Mr. Addison has observed, that "A GOOD APPEARANCE IS THE BEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION," and Lord Chesterfield, with equal force and justice, has also said, that "Nothing contributed so much to our general success in life as

"AN

XXV. If any person omits playing to a trick, and has one card more than the rest, the adversaries may call a new deal.

XXVI. Each person playing ought to lay his card before him : if either of the adverse parties mixes his card with those played, the person whose turn it is to play may require each person to lay his card before him, but not inquire who played any particular card.

CONCISE

GENERAL RULES,

AND REMARKS.

I. Lead from your strong suit. When you recover the lead avoid changing suits if you can, and endeavour to keep a commanding card to bring in your strong suit, when the adversary's trumps are out.

II. Lead through an honour turned up when you have a good hand.

III. Lead through the strong suit and up to the weak one.

IV. Lead a trump if you have 4 or 5 and a good hand.

V. Sequences are eligible leads; begin with the highest, unless you have 5 in number, then play the lowest; but in trumps always play the highest of your sequence.

VI. Follow your partner's lead, not your adversary's.

VII. Do not lead from ace, queen.

VIII. Avoid leading an ace, unless you hold the king.

IX. Never lead a thirteenth card unless the adversary's trumps are out.

X. Nor trump a thirteenth card except last player.

XI. Play your best card being third hand.

XII. When in doubt, win the trick.

XIII. When you lead small trumps begin with the highest.

XIV. Do not trump out, when your partner is likely to trump a suit.

XV. If you hold only small trumps, make them when you can.

XVI. Make your tricks early when weak in trumps, and be careful of finessing.

XVII. Be sure to make the odd trick when in your power.

XVIII. Never force your adversary with your best card, unless you have the next best.

XIX. If you have only one card of any suit, and 2 or 3 small trumps, lead the single card.

XX. In your partner's lead, endeavour to keep the command in his hand.

XXI. Keep the card you turn up as long as you conveniently can.

XXII. If your antagonists are 3, and you have no honour, lead your best trump.

XXIII. Whenever you gain the advantage to establish a *saw*, it is your interest to embrace it.

XXIV.

AN ENGAGING FIRST APPEARANCE."

A good appearance is certainly one of those advantages which is silently operating in our favour every moment of our lives, even in our absence; while a forbidding visage, or one marked with disease, is more forcibly acting, and unfortunately in a much greater variety of ways, to our disadvantage, than is generally apprehended: a face and countenance disfigured by those forbidding appearances are universally considered either as the consequence of intemperance, drunkenness, and debauchery in ourselves, or of the whole mass of blood and juices being corrupted and contaminated from the vices of our ancestors.—Those suspicions are so extremely and affectingly injurious both to our own feeling, our fame, and our fortunes, and at the same time are so erroneous, that it becomes a duty, indispensable to ourselves and to society, to adopt the most approved modes of relief. The suspicions alluded to, are the more severe because it is certain, and the truth has long been ascertained, that the skin is affected by diseases and disorders peculiar to itself, in which the blood and system remain wholly unaffected, and which neither proceed from intemperance, or an unwholesome, vicious, or contaminated habit. Hence it is so much to be lamented, that these suspicions SHOULD SO POWERFULLY OPERATE against persons who in truth and in fact have no more sins to answer for than the generality of mankind; and who, from the symmetry of their features, might probably be entitled to rank even with the proudest in beauty, but for this affection of the skin.

No apology, then, will surely be deemed necessary, for introducing to the afflicted, the means of placing them on an equal footing, and of putting them into a situation of receiving all the advantages enjoyed by those who most, I say, exult in a clear skin and the fineness of their complexion.

That the human face be as free as possible from those deformities which not only create disgust, must certainly, to every feeling mind, be a desirable object, for they should consider that however habit, may, to themselves, have familiarized this unsightliness, it is not so with strangers, it is new and striking to every fresh acquaintance and to all around them, but it is particularly distressing to delicate and susceptible persons, ESPECIALLY AT THE TABLE.

Contrast then the ruddy vigour of health animating the vivid tints of beauty, with the languor of apparent sickness, or the squalid visage of loathsomeness and disease; a visage, I say, of actual fretwork, studded with pimples and blotches, and let us consider what are the advantages of the one above the other, even in the common, the ordinary concerns of life. Certain it is, that impressions which tend to assist or injure us in every undertaking or negotiation through life, are frequently formed at FIRST SIGHT. Those FIRST-SIGHT IMPRESSIONS, more or less

XXIV. Always consider you own and your antagonist's score and play your hand accordingly.

In a backward game, you may often risk one trick in order to gain two; but in a forward game you should be more cautious, unless you have a good probability of getting up.

When your partner leads trump, return his lead the first opportunity, and with the best you have, when you hold but three originally.

When you have a strong suit and but few trumps, rather force your adversaries than lead trump, unless you are likewise strong in the other suits.

Remember what cards are played from each hand, how many of each suit are out, and what is the best remaining card in each.

When your partner refuses to trump a suit of which he must know that you have not the best, lead your best trump the first opportunity.

If your partner having trumped a suit, refuses to play trump, lead that suit again, and never trump out when it appears likely that your partner will trump a suit.

When you are strong in trumps you may force your partner, but not otherwise, unless you have a renounce yourself, when you may establish a saw, and thus make all your trumps separately, which is good play even when you are strong in trumps and have a good suit.

When trumps are either returned by your partner, or led by the adversary you may finesse securely, keeping the command all you can in your own hand.

It is sometimes good to lead a thirteenth card, to force your adversary, and make your partner last player.

You may lead from an ace suit when you have three in number of any suit, trumps excepted.

You ought not to lead from an ace-suit when you have four or more of any other suit, for the ace is an assistant to your strong suit, and when the trumps are played out may enable you to make that suit.

When weak in trumps, over-trump your adversary if you can; when strong in trumps, rather throw away a losing card.

Be careful in sorting and holding your cards, lest ingenious curiosity should discover the strength of your hand.

THE subsequent calculations shew the chances of your partner's having 1, 2, or 3 certain cards, by attention to which any hand may be played to the greatest advantage.

I. It is two to one that he does not hold one certain card.

II. Of two certain cards, that he holds one of them only, is 31 to 26, that he has not both of them, is 17 to 2, but, that he has one or both, is about 5 to 4.

III. Of three certain cards, that he holds one of them only, is about 6 to 7, that he holds two of them, is about 2 to 7, that he holds all three of them, is about 1 to 3, but that he has either one or two of them, is about 13 to 6, and that he has 1, 2, or all 3 of them, is about 5 to 2.

less affect our success in every situation, in our most trivial concerns, and indeed have eventually decided the future fortunes of thousands.—This principle is strongly instanced in the case of the Duchess of Kingston, who, from the figure she afterwards made in life and the attention she commanded, laid at once the foundation of her own fortune, and the fame of the Lotion, in attending to this maxim.

Persons, therefore, who regard, either what is due to themselves, or the favour and opinion of the world, who can distinguish between the comeliness of health, and the deformity of disease, and who can weigh the advantages which belong to and are inseparable from an engaging appearance, to which, perhaps, they themselves, have, by nature, the strongest claims, are seriously assured, that these advantages, so far as belong to a good skin, are to be obtained by the use of this Lotion, however violently they may happen to be afflicted.

It is not our intentions, nor is it possible, in this place, to enter on the nature and causes of the numerous cutaneous disorders, commonly deem'd SCORBUTIC, or what is call'd humour in the blood. A pamphlet of considerable medical information on these diseases, is devoted to this subject, and may be had in Long-Acre, or of the venders—It contains the opinions of *Rivcrius, Hoffman, Van Swieten, Hippocrates, Lind, Millman, Cullen, Pecklin, M. Lorry*, and the celebrated *Ludwig*, than whom there cannot possibly be more leading and respectable authorities; the opinions of these great medical luminaries exactly coincide with the esteemed authority of Mr. Bell, Professor of the University of Edinburgh; this author, after speaking at some length on the efficacy of external applications for cutaneous disorders, concludes his remark in those very clear and impressive words—

“ *This in no instance,*” he says, “ *has been more remarkable nor*
“ *attended with better effects, than in the treatment of cutaneous*
“ *disorders, which, from having been very perplexed, and intri-*
“ *cate, will soon, it is hoped, become a very simple, and easy part*
“ *of the practitioner’s employment.*”

“ *Instead of the tedious, and debilitating courses of medicines, which*
“ *patients went through formerly, and which, perhaps, they are*
“ *still too frequently obliged to undergo, it is now found, that the*
“ *greatest number of these complaints, are more certainly, and*
“ *speedily removed, by the use of local remedies merely, than they*
“ *ever were by a contrary course.*” *

* BELL, on the Theory and Management of Ulcers. Sect. ix, page 336.

☞ The Proprietor may here be allowed to remark, that Mr. Bell had no Specific to recommend, no view or interest whatever to promote, but the benefit of his fellow-creatures.

THE CHANCES,

Necessary to be known by those who BET.

FOR THE GAME.

With the deal, the players being supposed to understand the game equally.

The Deal is	21 to 20	9 2	7 2
1 Love,	11 10		
2	5 4	4 to 3 is,	7 to 6
3	3 2	5 3	7 5
4	7 4	6 3	7 5
5	2 1	7 3	7 3
6	5 2	8 3	7 2
7	7 2	9 3	3 1
8	5 1		
9	9 2	5 to 4 is,	6 to 5
		6 4	6 4
2 to 1 is,	9 to 8	7 4	2 1
3 1	9 7	8 4	3 1
4 1	9 6	9 4	5 2
5 1	9 5		
6 1	9 4	6 to 5 is,	5 to 4
7 1	9 3	7 5	5 3
8 1	9 2	8 5	5 2
9 1	4 1	9 5	2 1
		7 to 6 is,	4 to 3
3 to 2 is,	8 to 7	8 6	2 1
4 2	4 3	9 6	7 4
5 2	8 5		
6 2	2 1	8 to 7 is,	3 to 2
7 2	8 3	9 7	12 8
8 2	4 1		

9 to 8 with or against the Deal is a small odds in favour of 9, not quite 4 in 100.

FOR THE WHOLE RUBBER

With the Deal.

First Game, and 1 Love of the second, is nearly 1 to 2

Ditto, and 2 ditto,	4 1
Ditto, and 3 ditto,	4½ 1
Ditto, and 4 ditto,	5 1
Ditto, and 5 ditto,	6 1
Ditto, and 6 ditto,	8 1
Ditto, and 7 ditto,	10 1
Ditto, and 8 ditto,	13 1
Ditto, and 9 ditto,	13 1

Against the Deal the odds are not quite so great.

Alphabetical

As this subject is interesting only to the diseased part of our readers, (and it is truly so to them) they are referred to the Essay for further information, and are confidently assured of being satisfied by its perusal, of the *ease, pleasure, and certainty* of this mode of *cure*.

We shall, however, in this place, briefly remark, that from the above authorities it evidently appears, that the diseases of the skin are, in general, simple local affections, that they do not proceed from any acrimony in the fluids, but are occasioned by a preternatural state of the cutaneous glands and capillary arteries, which, from being in that state, *do of themselves* prepare, elaborate, and manufacture a depraved and vicious matter of secretion begun and ended in the skin. And to alter this secretion you must alter the action of the vessels that prepare it, you must apply to the vessels themselves, and this is only to be done, as Bell justly observes, by an external application;—by this application the action of the vessels is changed, the secretion of the perspiration, which formerly corroded the skin, becomes properly prepared, and the skin again recovers its pristine healthy appearance.

Having discharged this subject, we shall now proceed to consider this useful and at once elegant composition, in a somewhat different and even a superior point of view; different, as it embraces a new object; and superior because, in this is comprehended a complaint in which are involved the major part of mankind; a complaint to which all are subject, and with which most persons are in some degree afflicted, namely,

A THICKNESS, OBDURACY, and OPACITY of the SKIN.

Alphabetical List of TAXES, &c. necessary to be generally known, and particularly in Families.

AGREEMENTS are void, unless made upon a 6d. stamp except where the matter of agreement does not exceed 20l. and those made for lease and rack-rent of messuages under 5l. those for hire of servants, &c. and those relating to the sale of goods, &c.

If any agreement is made upon paper unstamped, it may be stamped at the head office, and the duty paid within 21 days after it is entered into, and is then valid.

AUCTIONS. All fixtures, furniture, pictures, books, horses, carriages, and all other goods and chattels whatever, *l.s.d.*
pay in the pound, _____ 0 0 7

Estates, annuities, farming stock, shipping, reversionary interest in the funds, plate, and jewels pay in the pound, _____ 0 0 8½

Exemptions,

Goods, or estates sold by order of the Court of Chancery, or Exchequer, Commissioners of Customs or Excise, Board of Ordnance, Great Sessions or Exchequer of Wales or Scotland, East India Company, Navy or Victualling Office, goods distrained for rent or tythes, or on account of any lord or lady of a manour for granting copy-hold or customary messuages, &c. or under sheriff's authority to pay creditors, the effects of bankrupts, merchandise goods imported from any British Colony, or the settlement of Yucatan in South America, being the manufacture or growth of such colony, and sold for the importer, goods wrecked or stranded, or damaged by fire, if sold for the insurers, farming stock, if sold by the owner on the estate where it grows, and the raw produce of mines if sold by the proprietor of the mine.

Also, all wove goods of English manufacture sold in entered places, in the quantity they come from the loom, and in lots of 20l. or upwards.

Also on the first sale of any whale oil, whalebone, ambergris, head matter, skins of seals or other sea animals, elephant's teeth, palm oil, dying woods, drugs, mahogany and like woods.

AWARD of arbitrators or umpire shall be on a 5s. stamp.

BACHELORS. See Servants.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE. Drafts, or orders for money payable on demand. *s. d.*

For 40s. and not above 5l. 5s. must be on a stamp, 0 3

Above 5l. 5s. and not exceeding 30l. on ditto, - - 0 6

Above 30l. and not exceeding 50l. on ditto, - - 0 9

Above 50l. and not exceeding 100l. on ditto, - - 1 0

Above 100l. and not exceeding 200l. on ditto, - - 1 6

The like stamps are required for promissory notes, reissuable after payment at the place where they were issued; if reissued at any other place, they must again pay the same duty, under the penalty of 20l. Notes that may be reissued at any other place than where first issued, must be upon stamps as follows:

For 40s. and not exceeding 5l. 5s. on a stamp, - - 0 6

Above 5l. 5s. and not exceeding 30l. on ditto, - - 1 0

For

ON ITS POWERS AS AN UNIVERSAL CLEANSER AND CLEARER OF THE SKIN,

AND

AN IMPROVER of the COMMON COMPLEXION,

It is to be lamented, and indeed is rather hard, that those very persons whose skins are most delicate, and naturally best calculated to exhibit a superior degree of brilliancy and lustre, are most subject to be affected, from being least competent to bear those fluctuating changes of the weather, to which, in this country, it is so constantly exposed. The Thickness and Opacity of the Complexion arises from a want of energy in the skin to oppose and resist the density and humidity of the external atmosphere. The insensible perspirable matter which should pass off (and which in skins of a strong coarse fibre does pass off) is, in *delicate* textures, prevented and checked in its escape from the pores and capillary arteries, where it is condensed, and lodges in the extremities of those vessels. Thus, by the detention of this matter, and its being locked up in the very body and substance of the skin, the skin becomes indurated thickened, and opaque; when what would otherwise have been and is naturally the *best* complexion, evidently becomes the *worst*. It is, however, some consolation to know, that a very short use of the Lotion will presently display the superiority they actually possess, and which they are naturally so well intitled to exhibit. *This Lotion*, by a gently stimulating quality, re-opens the pores, dissolves the condensed perspirable matter, and excites the action of the skin to a discharge of its stagnated contents. Restores and continues its natural functions, and thereby renders and preserves it **THIN, TRANSPARENT, SOFT, and ELASTIC.**

THE GREASY OR OILY APPEARANCE OF THE SKIN.

This very forbidding and unpleasant appearance, which proceeds also from a degree of obstruction, often accompanies the complaint last spoken of. There are in the skin, a number of small glands, furnished with a suetty or fatty matter, whose office it is to lubricate the skin, and keep it lax and supple, by the liquor they shed and distribute on the surface, each gland having a small duct for that purpose. At the same time the arteries furnish a watery fluid, which, when duly supplied, evaporates from the surface, carrying off with it the greasy matter after it has performed its office. But this watery fluid being more subject to condense, the capillary arteries are frequently choaked up and stopped, while the glands and ducts remain open. Thus the oily matter is exuded singly; and being unattenuated by transpiration from the arterial system, becomes viscid, and adheres to the surface. Insensible perspiration, so called from its passing off imperceptibly, is only perfect when
the

For bills of exchange and promissory notes not payable on demand, the stamps must be for 40s. and not exceeding 30l.	0 6
Above 30l. and not exceeding 50l.	0 9
Above 50l. and not exceeding 100l.	1 0
Above 100l. and not exceeding 200l.	1 6
For any sum above 200l.	2 0

These duties to be paid by the drawer.

No bill or note can be stamped after it is drawn.

Foreign Bills of Exchange, drawn in fcts, every bill of each set chargeable

For bills not exceeding 100l.	0 6
Above 100l. and not exceeding 200l.	0 9
Above 200l.	1 6

Exemptions,

Drafts or orders, to the bearer on demand upon bankers within 10 miles of the place of drawing. All notes and bills issued by the Bank of England, upon condition of their paying into the Exchequer the annual sum of 12,000l.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and BURIALS, the entry of, is 3d. each.

BONDS. Except such as are given for the security of money, charter party, deed or deed-poll, indenture, obligatory instrument, letter of attorney, lease, procuration, and release must be upon a 6d. stamp.

BONDS. Given as security for payment of money,

If not above 100l. stamp 5s.

If above 100l. and under 500l. ditto, 10s.

If 500l. or upwards, ditto, 15s.

CARRIAGES. Coaches, chariots with 4 wheels, &c. kept for pleasure, or to let out for hire; except hackney coaches pay annually 8l. for the first carriage, 9l. for the second, and where three or more are kept, 8l. for the first, and 10l. for each one after.

Carriages with 2 or 3 wheels pay annually, 3l. 10s.

Persons keeping carriages, within 14 days after receiving notice in writing from the assessor, are to deliver lists, or for neglect forfeit 10l.

Persons to be doubly rated for those carriages omitted in their lists, (one half the fur-charge goes to the assessor or surveyor who makes it.)

Inhabitant householders, shall deliver lists of lodgers who keep carriages, containing the names of such lodgers, upon penalty of 10l.

The duties on carts and waggons laid on by 23 Geo. III. ceased, April 5, 1792.

The owner of every cart and waggon, must have legibly painted upon each, his christian and surname and place of abode, and the words *Common Size Cart, or Waggon*, under the penalty of not less than 5l. nor more than 20l.

CERTIFICATES of marriage, except for seamen's widows, 5l.

GAME. Every person using any dog, gun, net, or other engine for the taking or destruction of game, not acting as a game-keeper, must take a certificate or licence from the Clerk of the Peace, and pay annually 3l. 3s. (to the clerk for the certificates

certificates

the glands and arteries duly perform their several functions, their different fluids are then most admirably mixed, and evaporate or pass off together in steam or vapour. The obstruction of either defeats the whole operation. In the case before us relieve the partial obstruction of the arteries and the object is attained, the unsightly appearance removed, and the order of nature restored.

BLACK WORMS, so called.

This is an actual condensation of the glandular matter in the duct already spoken of, which sometimes happens, and which, when pressed out, has indeed a slight resemblance of small worms, or maggots, from the blackness at the extremity; this however is a mistake, the blackness is simply dirt; but dirt which nothing can wash off, from the glutinous nature of the matter with which it is closely incorporated; and which I may say, without boasting, can only be removed by the Lotion.

It has already been observed, that this medicine, Gowland's Lotion, was originally invented and composed by a medical man, for the cure of positive diseases in the skin; that it does succeed in these complaints thousands of evidences exist, and more are daily adding, to prove. Thus we are compelled to give it credit for CERTAIN, ACTIVE, and POSITIVE, medical powers, without which it is impossible the complaints spoken of could be relieved; indeed it were ridiculous to expect these advantages from any article not so constructed. As a proof that Mr. Gowland expected that the invention of this specific would prove an honorable addition to his medical character, he gave it HIS OWN NAME, he prepared and sold it at his own house in the course of his regular practice, and became accountable for all its effects: He journeyed not to Mecca or Circassia for a name—He talked not of extracting cream from violets, or milk from roses—folly and nonsense insufferable! He boasted neither Cyprian, Turkish, nor Olympian epithet, but like a Father, proud of his offspring, he called it by HIS OWN NAME, and in it his name will live and be revered to the latest posterity, nor will we injure his memory by promising for his medicine more than it can perform.

The skin with which we are covered is not more necessary to the functions of life, nor more curious in its structure and formation, than it is transcendently beautiful in appearance, (*especially on the face*) when in its native, pure, and original state, and unclouded by disease. To preserve it therefore in this state, or restore it thereto when impaired, is all that can reasonably be looked for from any medical influence; its native and unsullied beauty being beyond the power of human improvement.—All therefore we undertake this medicine to perform (when speaking of it as a beautifier) is, to purge the skin of the face from those impurities with which, from exposure, it is thickened and indurated, to make it as clear and as thin as it is on those parts which are covered; and to put it into an exact state of nature, by counteracting the effects of external agents.

Game, 1s.) under the penalty of 20l. for killing game without licence.

Every deputation of a game-keeper shall be registered with the clerk of the peace, and each game-keeper shall annually take out a certificate and pay 1l. 1s. under the penalty of 20l.—Any person in pursuit of game refusing to produce his certificate, or tell his name or place of abode to any person requiring who shall have a certificate, is liable to the penalty of 50l. These penalties go to informers.

These certificates do not authorise persons to kill game at any time prohibited by law, nor any persons not duly qualified according to law.

Counterfeiting the stamps capital.

GLOVES. This tax was repealed, but the restraint remains upon the importation and sale of foreign gloves and mitts, and foreign leather, cut into shapes or trunks.

	S.	D.
HATS. Duty on every hat of 4s. or under,	-	0 3
Above 4s. and not exceeding 7s.	-	0 9
Above 7s. and not exceeding 12s.	1	0
Above 12s.	-	2 0

Tickets duly stamped to be affixed to each hat, with inside the crown, on penalty of, 10l.

Persons fraudulently tearing off or offering any stamp already used, or selling or buying any tickets already used, forfeit, 20l.

HORSES. Persons keeping saddle or carriage horses, shall pay annually for each horse 15s. (except any horse belonging to a non-commissioned officer, or private, of cavalry), and any horse belonging to and kept for sale, and not for hire by any licenced dealer, and those kept for travelling post, or from stage to stage, or to let for hire for a day or shorter time by persons licenced.

Where three, four, or five are kept, for above the first, 17s. 6d.

Where six or more are kept, for each above the first, 1l.

This duty is collected in the same manner as that on carriages. (Which see.)

Horses used for husbandry or business only, are not chargeable with this duty if not used for riding, except in going to and from work, or for medical assistance, or to or from market, or place of worship, or elections, to or from any court of justice, or meeting of commissioners of taxes.

The owner of any horse, who is from poverty excused the church and poor rates, is also exempted.

The occupier of a farm of less than 70l. and making his livelihood solely thereby, does not pay for a horse occasionally used for riding, if *bona fide* kept for the farm.

For any horse hired to travel post is to be charged 1d. $\frac{1}{2}$. per mile, or 1s. 9d. for the day, to be paid by the person hiring the horse.

Travellers to produce and deliver the tickets they receive from the postmaster, &c. at the first turnpike they arrive at, or pay to the gate-keeper before he proceeds, 1s. 9d. for every horse.

Travellers

THE SKIN OF THE FACE

Possesses an almost inconceivable advantage and superiority over that on any other part of the body, from its structure, formation, and FINISH (if we may be allowed the expression) for it has that finish which no other part has. This very curious difference it may be proper to explain.

There is a perfect BLOSSOM on the outer surface of the face, *when perfect*, which no other part of the body does, or *can* exhibit. It seems to have been the last, the finishing touch of the pencil of nature, drawn by the finger of the Great Architect of the universe, as the master-piece of all his works. This blossom is not unlike the downy velvet bloom to be found on some ripe fruits, the peach, the plumb, &c. Nor is it unaptly compared to the lively bright colour of fishes and of birds, but which goes off the instant they die. Nor does it ever obtain even in *this part*, unless the skin be in a sound and healthy state.

In order to conceive rightly, the great superiority which the skin of this part, *when complete*, has over that of every other, we should not only consider the power which the cheeks have of exhibiting this beautiful, rosy and lively red, but we should also *understand* how it is obtained,—a power, confessedly *withheld* from every other part. The means whereby this redness is afforded, IS ALIKE IN ALL PERSONS: its parts are universally the same in *every individual*; and the reason it does not produce the same EFFECT in all, will readily be seen. The arterial vessels which assist in composing the internal fabric of the *cheek*, are larger, and much more numerous interspersed, than in other parts. The cheek (when free from impurities) may be compared to a beautiful piece of fillagree, wherein the minute capillary arteries, like fine hair-threads, branch out, and are variously interwoven in numberless ramifications, which imperceptibly diminish, until they terminate in *colour, tint, and blossom on the surface*.—This curious mechanism, we have said, is invariably in all persons a counterpart of one another; and if it does not always produce the same effects or lively hue, it arises either from obstruction of the vessels, or defect in the size of the vessels themselves: in both cases, the *red* part of the blood is prevented entering into, or flowing through them, as it would otherwise do. This RED part being too THICK, and its globules too large to gain admission, the finer vessels are filled with the thin, watery, or COLOURLESS part of it ONLY.

Travellers delivering these tickets to the gate-keepers, will receive others in exchange, which will pass them at the different toll-gates through which they may have occasion to go.

Persons letting post-horses without a licence, forfeit 10l.

HOUSES. Under 20l. per annum rent, pay annually in the pound, 6d.

From 20. to 40l. ditto, 9d.

Ditto. 40l. and upwards, 1s.

Offices, yards, gardens belonging, &c. if they all stand within the compass of one acre, and shops, and warehouses, if attached to the dwelling, are valued with the dwelling house.

No house is deemed occupied where one person is only left in charge of it.

Farm houses only used for husbandry, under 10l. per annum, not chargeable.

LETTERS. Single letter for one stage, pays 3d.

For 2 stages, 4d.

For more than 2 stages and not beyond 80 miles, 5d.

Beyond 80 miles and not exceeding 150, 6d.

Beyond 150 miles, 8d.

Double and treble letters are charged in proportion.

Packets weighing one ounce are charged as four single letters.

And if a single letter weighs more than one ounce it is charged according to its weight.

Newspapers, in covers open at the end, are carried free; between England and Ireland, they are charged each, 1d.

Upon franks, members must themselves write the whole direction, day of the month and the year, post whence they go, with the word **FREE** and their names.

Letters do not pass free to a member, unless directed to his house or the place where he is.

Counterfeiting the subscription of a member, is transportation for seven years.

LEGACIES. Receipt for a legacy, or share of personal estate, not exceeding 20l. - - - - £. 0 5 0

Exceeding 20l. and under 100l. - - - - 0 10 0

If amounting to 100l. - - - - 2 0 0

For every additional 100l. 1l.

For 400l. an additional 1l.

And for every additional 100l. 1l.

The legatee to pay these duties.

Legacies to the wife, children, or grandchildren,

Not exceeding 20l. pay only - - - - 0 2 6

Above 20l. and under 100l. - - - - 0 5 0

100l. and upwards, - - - - 1 0 0

MARRIAGES. See Births and Certificates.

POST HORSES. See Horses.

RECEIPTS for money, must be upon stamps, if amounting to,

40s. and under 20l. - - - - 0 0 2

20l. and under 50l. - - - - 0 0 4

50l. and upwards, - - - - 0 0 6

Receipts in full must be on a stamp of 6d.

To be paid by persons requiring the receipt: for salaries, pensions,

PALENESS is therefore the natural consequence. The skin is indurated and thickened by the condensed perspirable matter, detained in the extremities of the pores and vessels: this matter obstructs the circulation of the blood in its *entire state*, through those extremities, which it must pervade before it can produce this lively and beautiful colour. Thus the disease of paleness is neither more nor less, than an absence of the blood from the part, occasioned by the skin's being already occupied in the room thereof by a pale and colourless body. To remove this, *Gowland's Lotion* possesses the necessary powers; first, by stimulating the vessels to a discharge of their stagnated contents; and secondly, by giving them *strength, tone, and energy*, to continue the circulation of the blood in its *entire state*, through all the fine capillary vessels of the cheek.

It may, perhaps, to common reflection, appear rather contradictory, when the same medicine, which is offered to remove *unnatural redness*, is recommended for *unnatural paleness*. We have, however, a short, and, as we conceive, a satisfactory answer, namely, that these appearances, proceeding from *defects in the skin*, are both to be cured by restoring the skin to a *natural state*, when both diseases disappear of themselves.

If eruptive faces, and impurities in the skin, of every sort, be less common in the higher walks of life, than in those less exalted (which is certainly the case) it is, because, this medicine has been chiefly confined to those circles of fashion, among whom it was first introduced*, especially as their private knowledge of the inventor, and his subsequent practice, served infallibly to establish it among them, as a specific for all cutaneous complaints. Thus introduced by a regular practitioner, and, at the same time by a conscientious and good man—a man, in whose honour and abilities all who knew him had faith. Thus assisted, I say, by those circumstances already related, it stood not in need of those adventitious aids which make things generally known, and to which most articles of the present day are indebted, not only for their establishment, but, also, for their existence from day to day.

The imperfections of which we have all along been speaking, although not immediately **ERUPTIVE**, are yet **DISEASE**; for, if the skin of the face be, from any cause whatever, more **TURCID**, **THICK**, and **OBDUKATE** than it is on those parts which are covered, it is evidently under a degree of disease, for it should be less so; it is an **INDURATED** skin, and is that sort of complaint with which all faces are more or less troubled: it prevails more in ordinary life, is more generally felt and submitted to, than all others, from a conceived impossibility, and actual despair, of relief; and yet, so unpleasant is the appearance to those who can distinguish, that, from a general wish to cover this defect, the entire world of cosmetics are indebted for their use and existence. It is in complaints of this nature, that such multi-

* This article had not then, nor ever would have been, advertised, but for the reason given in the Appendix.

sions, debts or other sums payable from the crown, the person giving the receipt must pay this duty,

Receipts of officers, seamen, or soldiers, for their pay; receipts of money paid for the purchase of the Public, Bank, India or South Sea Stock; for money deposited in the Bank of England or Scotland, or in the hands of a banker; receipts on the back of any bill of exchange, promissory or other note, and receipts for bank bills, and other bills or notes duly stamped, are exempt from duty. Acknowledgements in letters of notes or receipts, sent, are likewise exempt.

Receipts unless under 40s. not valid by law, except duly stamped.

Penalty on the person who gives or accepts a receipt not duly stamped.

40s. for sums under 20l.

5l. for 20l. and under 50l.

10l. for 50l. and upwards.

And for every evasion, 20l.

Half the penalties if sued for within three months, go to the informer.

Receipts on unstamped paper, may be stamped within 14 days after their date, on payment of the duty and 40s. and within one calendar month on payment of 5l. above the duty: the parties are not then liable to other penalty.

SERVANTS. Masters are to pay annually for men domestic servants of every denomination,

	L.	S.	D.
For 1 or 2 servants, each.	-	-	1 5 0
3 or 4 ditto, each.	-	-	1 10 0
5 nor more than 7 ditto, each.	-	-	1 15 0
8 nor more than 10, each.	-	-	2 0 0
11 or more ditto, each.	-	-	3 0 0

Batchellors of 21 years and upwards, to pay annually for every man-servant the further sum of 1l. 5s. And 10 per cent additional duty upon all the above duties on servants:

Windows and house collectors, collect these duties, likewise.

Servants employed in husbandry, manufactures, trade, and in gardens as day labourers, and by or in the Universities of England or Scotland, or in the Colleges of Westminster, Eaton, or Winchester, by any of the Royal Family, Embassadors, or Foreign Ministers, or in any of the Royal Hospitals of Christ, St. Bartholomew, Bridewell, St. Thomas, Guy, or the Foundling, are exempted.

Coachmen on jobs, and gardeners contracted to look after gardens by the year, must be paid for by the persons employing them.

Two (and not more) parish apprentices are allowed as servants, unless put in livery.

All officers on half pay, disabled, are exempt from this duty for one servant only.

No servant to be paid for under 14, or above 60 years of age.

Lists to be given in within 14 days after notice given, the master specifying the greatest number of servants employed, and how many are employed elsewhere, under penalty of 10l.

for

tudes have recourse to all the variety of paints, powders, patches, oleagenous compositions and cosmetics, or whatever means they think afford even a transient prospect of immediate service; without considering how very short-lived the relief—without comparing the advantages between such a mode, and that which evinces the superior brilliancy of health and nature—eradicates the cause for ever, and at once renders unnecessary those temporary, not to say pernicious, aids.

To those ladies, whose faces have been impaired by the long use of paints, &c. it is an acquisition of the first moment; for there is nothing which it performs so readily, as the entire removal of those fallow effects, and restoring the complexion to its natural bloom. A moderate application of this Lotion, on going to bed, allows also the free use of paints in the day, as it remedies and prevents their otherwise very unpleasant and deleterious effects on the skin.

It frequently happens, from using and continuing this Lotion, after the various complaints for which it is recommended are removed, that the growing improvement is so visible and striking, the parties never leave it off, but continue it as a common wash to the end of their lives; not of necessity but choice: and we have a great many customers still remaining with us, who actually began it in the life-time of Mr. Gowland, forty or fifty years ago. A stronger proof of its innocence, as well as its efficacy, cannot exist; and that this interesting fact may meet the credit it deserves, we are at liberty to refer to many of the parties themselves.

In the various obstinate and perplexing maladies for which the Lotion is recommended, it is well known and established in thousands of the most respectable families, as the only Specific; the desirable effects of which are ~~proved~~ ^{attested} by the assertion may seem, its truth is ~~proved~~ ^{attested} however positive THAT THERE NEVER YET HAS OCCURRED ONE, namely, INSTANCE WHERE ANY INDIVIDUAL (HOWEVER OBSTINATE THE CASE) HAS MET DISAPPOINTMENT, WHO HAS BARELY DONE IT THE JUSTICE OF PERSEVERING THROUGH THE USE OF TWO QUART BOTTLES, AS DIRECTED; AND, IN MOST INSTANCES, ONE WILL HAVE THE EFFECT.

Although a pint bottle will decidedly shew its powers, and the advantages to be expected from its *proper* use; yet such a quantity is not sufficient to produce the *extent of its effects*.

In order, therefore, to induce persons at a distance to give a fair trial in the FIRST INSTANCE, and that the credit of the article may not suffer from a possible disappointment of the parties reaping the *fullest benefits*, the price of the large bottles have been reduced from half a guinea to eight shillings and sixpence, and are sent in single bottles if required to all parts of the kingdom. In purchasing these there is a great advantage over the pills, in price and quantity; but this advantage can only be had by buying at the proprietor's warehouse, No. 55, Long-Acre.

for wilful neglect, and double duty for any omitted; half to the informer.

Persons letting lodgings must, within a week after they are required, give lists of their servants, with the christian and surnames of their lodgers and inmates, and the number of servants kept by each lodger, or forfeit 10l.

WINDOWS. Table of the present window duty comprising the old and new, or commutation taxes.

N ^o . of windows.	L. s. d.	N ^o . of windows.	L. s. d.
Under 7	—	16	3 2 0
7	0 3 0	17	3 8 6
8	0 10 2	18	3 15 0
9	0 15 0	19	4 1 6
10	0 19 6	20	4 9 2
11	1 4 4	21	4 13 0
12	1 19 6	22	5 6 6
13	1 15 0	23	5 15 2
14	2 1 4	24	6 4 0
15	2 9 0	25	6 13 0
	2 15 6		

And 2s. further duty upon every additional window above 25, and 3s. upon the houses. Also 10 per cent upon the amount of the above duties.

Persons occupying more than two houses, pay only for the two containing the greatest number of windows, on giving notice to the collectors, and must pay for the same under the penalty of 50l.

Apartment in the inns of court liable; and persons inhabiting chambers in the inns of court, pay one shilling for every window exclusive of the new duty.

Windows lighting out-houses are charged.

Windows separated by a partition of less than 12 inches, are charged only as lighting two rooms, or in separate frames, are reckoned as two.

Blind windows unless stopped with stone, brick, or plaster, are liable.

On opening any new or blocked window, without giving notice, the penalty is 20l.

The landlord deemed the occupier of a house let in different tenements. Parents and guardians liable to pay for infants.

Exemptions,

Poor persons who are excused from church and poor rates.

Warehouses, charity schools, houses for relief of the poor, hospitals, except apartments for the officers.

WINE. Private families previous to removing any quantity exceeding 3 gallons, must apply to the Exciseman of their district for a permit (which he must give free of expence) specifying what, and the quantity they intend to remove, where to and by what conveyance; removing without permit, not in the time limited; varying the mode of conveyance, or giving false accounts, the wine is liable to be seized. The permits should be preserved, (at least till the liquor is drunk) because wine illegally seized is recoverable, on proving that the duties have been paid.

And for a further encouragement, that persons may be put into a situation of experiencing its FULLEST BENEFITS.—A CASE, containing five pints, ordered by letter, will be sent (carriage free) to any part of England, and warranted to arrive safe, for ONE GUINEA.

Having cursorily gone through the uses of this excellent preparation, it should be remembered that we have been speaking of the virtues of the *genuine* medicine, prepared from the original MS. receipt of Mr. *Gowland*, by ROBERT DICKINSON, under the inspection and direction of his father-in-law, *Thomas Vincent*, who prepared it for the widow, *Mrs. Gowland*, after the death of her husband, and for the last sixteen years; and any but what is so prepared, and signed by them* on every bottle, is assuredly counterfeit—destitute of efficacy, and a disgrace to the genuine medicine, not to be depended upon, and for which the proprietor of the original Lotion can not be responsible. This caution is particularly directed against a base and spurious composition, which is continued to be sold by a junto, in Mr. Vincent's old house, and is audaciously signed with his name, except the initials, namely, M. E. and sometimes Maria Elizabeth. She is an impostor, and *her* mixture a disgrace to the genuine medicine; of all such I request the public to beware; as from the genuine medicine alone it is that the true merits of *Gowland's* Lotion can possibly be known. (*See the Appendix.*)

Persons who have been benefited by this Lotion, and are thereby kindly induced to recommend it to others, should always remember to tell their friends *where* it was bought, namely, No. 55, Long-Acre.

* * * Independent of the regular appointed venders, both in town and country, it is frequently purchased by the medicine dealers, perfumers, &c. as an article of trade.

||†|| In their hands our joint signatures will be a security to purchasers, and a sufficient mark of authenticity to be satisfied with; as a forgery thereof WOULD BE A CAPITAL OFFENCE; and I am determined, on no account, to supply, or suffer any person to sell, THIS ARTICLE, who, after this notice, can condescend to take into his shop the spurious and sophisticated stuff, of Mrs. Maria Elizabeth Vincent.

ROBERT DICKINSON,
Son-in-law to THOMAS VINCENT.

No. 55, Long-Acre, London.

* So long as the state of Mr. Vincent's health will permit he will sign every label with his own hand—a respect he owes to a discerning and generous public, for the confidence he has so long experienced in the extensive sale and encouragement of this medicine.

Much more might have been said to inforce the propriety and than all which a Proprietor can advance; he, however, can, on certainty of this mode of cure, but the following evidences *must*, and certainly *ought* to have more weight with the public his own part, vouch for the efficacy of his medicine on the experience of many years. And, as it has sometimes happened, that in very extraordinary cases, the action of the medicine may require to be quickened or abated—he will attend every Tuesday, from ten till four, in Long-Acre, in order to prevent the possibility of disappointment in any single instance. This attention he is happy in devoting without any other gratuity than the pleasure of promoting the satisfaction of his customers, and the honour and credit of his medicine.

C A S E S.

The respectability of the following Names must, of course, supersede the necessity of any further remark; they cannot fail of bringing conviction to the minds of all, who are open to conviction, and must at once establish the credit and efficacy of the Lotion. They are the testimonies of persons whose characters and situation place them far above the possible suspicion of their having sent them merely to favour the Proprietor, and at the expence of honour, truth, and justice, to impose upon mankind.

They are not taken from obscure or distant situations, but come from persons well known on the spot, and (more than willing) they desire to be applied to.

TESTIMONIALS

Of the Use and Efficacy of the Genuine Gowland's Lotion, prepared by ROBERT DICKINSON, Son-in-law to Mr THOMAS VINCENT.

N^o. 55, LONG-ACRE.

THE FOLLOWING VERY LIBERAL NOTE IS JUST RECEIVED FROM THE MUCH-ADMIRER MRS. CROUCH, OF THE THEATRE-ROYAL:

“ MRS. CROUCH's compliments to Mr. Dickinson, begs his acceptance of the inclosed note as a small acknowledgement, for his good natured attention in recommending to her his Gowland's Lotion, which she has the pleasure to tell him has perfectly cured her face.

May 18, 1793, N^o. 20, Suffolk-Street.

Mr.

Mr. DICKINSON.

" SIR,

" IF I was skilled enough in description, to give a correct picture of the former state of my disease, contrasted with its present degree of improvement, I should esteem my endeavours laudably exerted. As however I think my own, or any other pen, unequal to conveying a full idea of the late deplorable condition of my face, a general account must suffice. I had an eruption, from I know not what cause, as hideous as ever was seen, consisting of clusters of inflamed ulcerated lumps, and accompanied with a general flaming efflorescence. To repeat the train of regular medical means it led me through, would be as tedious as it would be invidious to point out the recommenders; it is sufficient to say, that the remedies I used were of the most varied description, indeed, till variety was exhausted, and that with complete inefficacy, they took up a period of two years, I have now used your Lotion a month, and so remarkable have been its powers, that had not the amendment been the most progressive, I should have doubted the source of it. From the disfigured state I before described, my face is altogether CLEAR and WELL, and that by a mode the most pleasant and satisfactory. I have given you these facts, and wish they may possess all the force with my fellow-sufferers, which I am confident your admirable remedy deserves, and remain

Your obliged servant,

Bristol.

ANTHONY CRUGER."

☞ This gentleman is son to the late Member of Parliament for Bristol.

The following very expressive letter was received from Mrs. Austruther, sister-in-law to the Member of Parliament for Cockermouth, and one of the Welsh Judges.

SIR,

" HAVING got some bottles of your Gowland's Wash from Mr. Elder of Edinburgh, and it being near finished, I will esteem as a favour if you will send me down to Bristol, four bottles, pints, at 5s. 3d. each, of the genuine Gowland's Wash. I have found it a great cleanser and clearer of the skin, though at first it occasioned rather an alarming scurf.

" Let them be carefully packed, and sent by James Sartain, James's flying waggon, for Mrs. Paterson Austruther, at Mr. Calder's, Apothecary, Dowry-Square, Hot-Wells, Bristol.

Hot-Wells, Bristol,

Jan. 5, 1791,

I am &c.

A. P. W. ANSTRUTHER."

Mr.

Mr. DICKINSON, No. 55, Long-Acre.

" SIR,

" WHEN three weeks ago I bought your Gowland's wash, and refused to give you my address, it was on account of my face being so extremely disfigured and bad, lest, if it succeeded, you might be induced to publish the cure. But having been reprobated by my friends for the selfishness of such conduct, and as the cure, contrary to my most sanguine expectation, is now complete, I give you leave to do so, in the fullest and most ample manner, in proof of its efficacy, and am,

Your most obedient,

*No. 3. Piazza, Covent-Garden,
April 14, 1791.*

M. STIRLING."

" SIR,

" FROM the very high character of your Lotion, for clearing the skin, I was last Thursday induced to send for a quart bottle of it: the consequence is, that having perhaps used it too profusely, it has brought my face out in such a scurf, that I am quite a sight. Pray acquaint me by the penny-post if it will go off again, and what I am to do immediately.

Your's, &c.

*No. 114, High-Holborn,
Dec. 28, 1791.*

S. SMETHIES."

" SIR,

" I AM obliged by your attention to my note, and have the pleasure to acquaint you, that before I received your's, the scurf I complained of was entirely gone, my face much clearer and smoother than ever it was before. I assure you it shall not want my good word.

Your's, &c.

No. 114, Holborn, Jan. 3, 1792.

S. SMETHIES."

This lady has now left town, but it is well known to Mr. SKIDMORE, stove-grate-maker, No. 123, within a few doors.

" SIR,

" JUSTICE to society and your Lotion, added to my own conviction, obliges me candidly to confess and vouch for its very extraordinary powers. I have lately witnessed its good effects in a case of the most violent scorbutic eruption I ever saw, and which has been cured by it in a manner the most satisfactory.

F. UNDERWOOD.

Patentee of the Sky-light Manufactory, No. 228; High-Holborn."

Mr.

Mr. DICKINSON.

" SIR,

" I do freely permit you the use of my name in your Pamphlets, and also, if you think proper, in the Hull Packet; indeed, I have a satisfaction in allowing you this privilege, as it must convince the world that my complaint proceeded neither from a foul contaminated habit, nor from drinking:—a conclusion that must always be drawn from a cure's being obtained by your Medicine; this accounts for the readiness with which such respectable persons grant you the use of their names, as it is a circumstance even flattering to themselves.

" For nine years I was afflicted with a very violent, painful, and disfiguring eruption, which almost covered my face; during this time, I was almost constantly taking the different Medicines in use for such complaints, but without any other effect than to injure my general health: I also visited Harrowgate, Scarborough, and the other watering-places, with as little success: fortunately I at length heard of your Gowland's Lotion; three bottles of it have entirely cured me: the alternate itching and burning have subsided; and my face has become perfectly smooth, cool, and comfortable, and free from any disease whatever.

This you are at liberty to publish, both for the reasons above stated, as well as to beget a confidence in the public mind, from which they themselves may eventually benefit.

I am yours, &c.

Hull, Oct. 12, 1793, " FRANCIS STANTON."
High-street, corner of Scale-lane,

" SIR,

" So far from having any objection to your adding my name to your list, I think, with Mr. Stanton, that you are doing me a favour: I have been esteemed a drunkard, from the single circumstance of a red nose and eruptive face; your Lotion, in curing the latter, has also freed me from the imputation of the former:—independent of this, I really wish to serve your Medicine, as from the benefit I have received, I believe it a good one, and fully competent to the uses for which you recommend it.

I am yours, &c.

Oct. 1793.

" SAMUEL DAVIES,

" Proprietor of the King's Head Inn, Beverley."

" SIR,

" HAVING received very great benefit from the use of your Gowland's Lotion, I cannot help taking this method to acknowledge it, and assure you I shall be happy to give every testimony in my power of the benefits I have received by its use.

" I have

" I have been for some time troubled with a scorbutic affection in my *hands*, (generally termed, I believe, the Dry Scurvy,) proceeding chiefly, I have been informed, from obstructed perspiration in that part of my frame; the inside of them having an entire thick white crust which used to crack and peel off continually, and the fleshy part of my hands had many hard lumps, which with the joints upon the hands, voided a kind of chalk-stone: in this state, I had been the whole of this summer, and in a much worse state than I had ever been before, attended with a violent burning heat, rendering me incapable of using my hands to many parts of my business. At this time, one of your pamphlets was left at my house; and my own porter testifying to me the benefit his uncle had received by the use of your Wash, whose hands had been so bad as to prevent him from following his business, I was induced to make trial of your Lotion. This was the beginning of July, and my hands are now perfectly soft and pliable, and every vestige of complaint removed: this has been effected by three parts of a quart bottle; and by the time that is finished, I have no doubt the complaint will be wholly eradicated.

" The method I pursued was to avoid soap, wash my hands in warm water, and, after wiping them dry, pouring a little of the Lotion into the ball of my hand, rubbed it all over them both, suffering it to dry in. The warm water I found of great use, as it cleared away the encrustation generated, and gave the Lotion a better opportunity of penetrating through the hard skin, which, though it increased the complaint at first, was speedy in the removal, and which I used to practise four or five times a day.

" If this relation is of any service to you, you are extremely welcome to insert it in your pamphlet; and I remain

Your much obliged humble servant,

Aug. 24, 1793.

HENRY SALMON."

No. 25, Lamb's-Conduit-street, Queen's-square.

P. S. From the hard, dry, and burning state, which my hands used to be in, they now afford a free and generous moisture—a circumstance I relate with great pleasure.

Mr. DICKINSON, No. 55, Long-Acre.

" SIR,

" WHEN I recollect the loads of medicines I have taken, without any benefit whatever, and much, I am convinced, to the injury of my general health, and contrast with it the easy and pleasant means whereby I have obtained a cure, it would be an act of injustice to society, and at the same time a violence on my own feelings, to withhold from you a declaration I have so much real pleasure in making. Before I heard of your Gowland's Lotion, I had tried so many things that I had determined to try no more; but from the respectability of the names who have come

come forward in its recommendation, (some of whom I know), I was induced to make one more effort, and accordingly sent for a Guinea Case. The comfort I experienced in three weeks is incredible! it continued for some time to bring the disorder out; at length my face (which for five years had been in one continued state of encrustation, blotches, and redness) was perfectly smooth, clear, and well:—so extremely unpleasant was the appearance to others, that I had frequently the mortification to find myself shunned and avoided by delicate and susceptible persons: I am conscious it very frequently produces this effect; had it been a fault in the blood, (as many physicians, to my heavy cost, told me it was,) some benefit might have been derived from those medicines I so long and so patiently submitted to take: I am now confident (indeed, it is most evident) that it was a complaint of the skin merely, and nothing else; as those sort of complaints, I believe, generally are, notwithstanding the idea that has prevailed to the contrary. I repeat, that it is with pleasure I declare your medicine to be the only thing I could ever find the smallest benefit in; and which (besides being so certain in its effects as a cure) is so extremely pleasant and easy in its use, that I continued to apply it for some time after my face was well*. It is now some months since I finished the quantity I first purchased, and I have had no return of the complaint.

I am your's, &c.

S. CUBITT."

[Mr. CUBITT travels for the house of Messrs. Browning and Eykyn, Smithfield Barrs.]

* To confirm a cure in cases of long standing, this conduct is necessary:—in the use of the small bottles also, persons frequently, by waiting between one bottle and another, lose the advantage they had gained over the complaint. As it will keep for any length of time, the cheapest, and certainly the best method for the purchasers (if they live at a distance in the country) is to order the Guinea Case, which is sent without any other trouble or expence to any distance; and a cure is then certain.

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" SIR,

" WHERE the mind is so well satisfied as mine is of the goodness of your medicine, I should consider myself guilty of injustice, were I to withhold that well-earned recommendation you desire; you are therefore at liberty to publish this letter in your next pamphlet, and to say, that from having submitted to a violent and ulcerated eruption in my face for seven years (which I presume came by a surfeit) two bottles of your Gowland's Lotion have restored the skin to its original healthy state.

ALEXANDER MILLS,

Steward at the time to her Grace the *Duchess of Cumberland*, Pall-Mall, now with Lord Bathurst, Hyde-Park Corner."

Mr. DICKINSON.

" SIR,

" ALTHOUGH the two ladies (my relations) to whom I recommended your wash, have themselves objections to appearing in print, I have none, or to be referred to.

" I know not how to describe that affection of the skin, with which the eldest was troubled, being principally large yellow spots, much larger than common freckles, that almost covered her face and neck; the other was what I believe you call merely an obduracy and thickness of the skin. They are, however, both of them very thankful to me for recommending it, and tell me, I cannot say too much for it; they have not used it more than a fortnight, and the difference is incredible.

Your's, &c.

ARTHUR WHITE,

Wine-Merchant, Burr-street."

Mr. DICKINSON, No. 55, Long-Acre.

" SIR,

" THE benefits my family have received from the use of your Gowland's Lotion, require not only that I should oblige you in the use of my name, but also do all in my power to recommend it individually, from a conscientious knowledge of the facility with which it performs its operations. It would be too tedious to enumerate the different circumstances of their complaints, and may be sufficient to say, that I will cheerfully answer any enquiries at my own house, and give every satisfaction in my power thereto.

I am your's, &c.

Printer of the County Chronicle,
Warwick-court, Newgate-street.

W. JUSTINS."

Mr. DICKINSON.

" SIR,

" I HAVE lived upwards of twenty years in the family of his Grace the Duke of Bedford. For fourteen years of the time my wife has been much afflicted with a bad face, which your Lotion has cured and rendered so comfortable, that she has desired me to transmit you this acknowledgment, in order that, if you please, you may publish it.

J. EAGLE,

At his Grace the Duke of Bedford's, Bloomsbury-square."

Mr.

Mr. DICKINSON.

" SIR,

" APPREHENDING from my situation that my single testimony might not afford your medicine that recommendation which at my hands is so amply due, my master, Mr. Fozard, knowing the fact, has consented to witness it with his name.

" I was fifteen years subject to a very inflamed and ulcerated eruption in my face, the heat and burning of which at times were almost insufferable. The use of your Lotion has most comfortably relieved me both from my sufferings as well as from the unsightly appearance, which has often subjected me to suspicions I by no means merited, and by which I have sustained some real injuries. My case is also well known in *Sir John Dyer's family, where I lived six years.

I am, Sir, your humble servant,

R. DURANT."

Witness, J. FOZARD, Park-lanc.

* Sir John Dyer, No. 5, St. James's-street.

" I HAD a personal knowledge of the composer of your medicine, and my frequently noticing its good effects induced in me its frequent recommendation. I have the satisfaction to tell you it has always succeeded: I can therefore have no objection to your using my name also, which, on an occasion of public benefit, like the present, I conceive to be well employed.

Park-Lanc.

JAMES FOZARD."

Mr. DICKINSON.

" SIR,

" YOUR Lotion is entitled to, and I mean to give it my most sanguine recommendation: it has cured me of a complaint in my hands, which for five years had resisted every other means.

M. PICKFORD,

At David Duveluz's, Esq. Size-lane, London,
and Hornsey-lane, Highgate."

" SIR,

" THE means I have, at intervals, used for twelve years, to accomplish what your Lotion has done in six weeks, would, if I might declare them publicly, be the strongest recommendation I could give; but as this, however just, might be deemed unhand-some, I will forbear, and content myself with allowing you to refer those who desire information on the subject, to my house, where I shall endeavour to do justice to your very deserving composition,

composition, that has given me ease and pleasure in lieu of pain, and a healthy appearance for encrusted eruption, blotches, and carbuncles.

*Crown and Sceptre Court,
St. James's Street.*

A. 'WEATHERLEY.'

Shaving is now no longer that dreadful operation it used to be.

Messrs. VINCENT and DICKINSON.

PROPRIETORS OF GOWLAND'S LOTION, No 55, LONG-ACRE

"THE great benefit I have received from the use of your Lotion, in curing my hands and arms of an eruption on the skin, under which I have been afflicted for many years, notwithstanding I have tried, I believe, every internal medicine recommended for such complaints, have induced me to transmit you this account, in order that, if you think proper to publish it to the world, you may know you have more than my consent, my wishes to do so. The pain and disagreeableness I suffered so long myself, oblige me both to feel for others in a similar situation, and likewise to declare the means whereby I have been so agreeably relieved.

I am, &c.

Stanwell, Middlesex.

T. EASTAFF,

Late Lieutenant and Adjutant of the 21st
Regt. of Light Dragoons."

Messrs. VINCENT and DICKINSON,

PROPRIETORS OF GOWLAND'S LOTION.

"FROM the very high opinion I entertain of your Gowland's Lotion, I most readily consent to your publishing this letter; which, however, I would not do but from a full conviction of its efficacy, and a clear belief that the world will be benefited by its use: I have for some time been troubled with a very disagreeable acrid humour in my face, which terminated in a settled violent eruption. I have used but one bottle, the disorder is gone, and my face is perfectly cool, smooth, and clear.

I am,

Your humble servant,

W. NICOLL,

No. 51, St. Paul's Church-yard.

Bookseller."

“ Mr. DICKINSON,

* As I think your medicine (Gowland's Lotion) so highly deserving the encouragement and countenance of the world, I freely give it my support and recommendation. It has eased me from a complaint more teasing and disagreeable than I can describe; a violent humour and eruption in my legs and arms, which I often could not bear without scratching, and frequently until they bled, and which two bottles of your Lotion have entirely freed me from; besides this I gave some of it to a lady, for a complaint in her face, as if it proceeded from drinking. It has made her completely happy, in freeing her from such a suspicion; and she now sends to you for a quart bottle, which please to give the bearer.

I am, Sir,

Your obliged humble Servant,

No. 13, *Arundel-street, Strand.*

THO. DELL,

Second Officer of the Queen East Indiaman.”

Mr. DICKINSON.

“ Sir,

“ THE bottle of Lotion I lately had from you has done me so much good, that I have no doubt a little perseverance will work a cure, and I am really obliged to Mr. Fozard for recommending it to me. I am going to leave town for some time, and therefore desire you will send me as much as you think will do the business, which the servant will pay you for.

I am your's,

RICHARD BETHEL COX.”

Craig's-court, Charing-cross.

POSTSCRIPT of a Letter from Mrs. FOUNTAIN, *High-street, Mary-le-Bone.*

“ I HAVE recommended the Lotion for upwards of thirty years to all my female acquaintances, as a general cleanser and clearer of the skin, and have as constantly received the thanks of my numerous friends who have used it.”

A P P E N D I X.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE controversies and disputes we so frequently meet with respecting particular public medicines, are principally owing to this, that no persons have been appointed to the preparation and sale of them, in the *life-time* of the last possessor. *In this particular Gowland's Lotion has an advantage*; Mr. Vincent who prepared it for Mrs. Gowland many years prior to her death; having himself also adopted a similar cautious conduct *in his own life-time*, in the appointment of his son-in-law, Robert Dickinson, to succeed him. Mr. Dickinson, therefore, the present SOLE Proprietor of Gowland's Lotion, conceiving the public are entitled to every satisfaction in what concerns their health, has annexed the deed, at full length, which transfers and establishes THIS PROPERTY to *himself*, in order to satisfy them, that he alone is legally entitled to, and in possession of, the original, true, and genuine receipt, and thereby to guard them against the impositions of the present, as well as a future day.

Mr. THOMAS VINCENT
TO
Mr. ROBERT DICKINSON

} ASSIGNMENT.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME. Thomas Vincent, late of Davis-street, but formerly of Blenheim-street, in the County of Middlesex, Musician, sendeth Greeting.

WHEREAS the said Thomas Vincent is possessed of a certain secret for making and preparing a Wash, or Lotion, of which John Gowland, late of Bruton-street, New Bond-street, in the county of Middlesex, deceased, (who was apothecary to his present Majesty, and the late Princess Dowager of Wales) was sole Inventor, Preparer, and Vender. AND WHEREAS this secret was disclosed to him, in order that he might make the same for the benefit of Elizabeth Gowland, the widow of John Gowland, during her life, and for the benefit of the said Thomas Vincent, and Penelope, his wife, and the survivor of them after her decease, which Wash or Lotion he did accordingly prepare until the day of her death for her benefit. AND WHEREAS the said Elizabeth Gowland being now dead, as is likewise Penelope, the wife of Thomas Vincent, whereby Thomas Vincent becomes solely possessed of the secret for making the said Wash or Lotion, and of all benefit and advantages to arise therefrom, to and for his own sole use and benefit. AND WHEREAS by certain articles of agreement, bearing date on or about the fourteenth day of July now last past, and made between the said Thomas Vincent, of the one part, and Robert Dickinson, his son-in-law, of the other part, the said Thomas Vincent, for the consideration and purpose therein mentioned and expressed, did propose and agree, to make known to the said Robert Dickinson the said Secret for making or preparing the said Wash or Lotion for the face, called GOWLAND'S LOTION, in order that he, the said Thomas Dickinson, might make and prepare, and vend and sell the said Wash or Lotion, when the same should be so prepared, to the public, upon having and receiving, and being paid, from the said Robert

bert Dickinson, one full moiety or clear half part of the nett profits and produce to arise and be made from the making, preparing, and selling the same Wash or Lotion, during the term of the natural life of him the said Thomas Vincent, subject nevertheless to the several covenants, conditions, provisoes, and agreements in the said in part recited Articles mentioned, expressed and contained, as in and by the said Articles, reference being thereunto had, might more fully appear. AND WHEREAS, in pursuance of the said Articles, and in performance of the covenants and agreements therein contained, the said Thomas Vincent *did impart and make known to the said Robert Dickinson the said secret for making and preparing the said Wash or Lotion*, both by word of mouth and also by frequent instructions when making and preparing the same, and lastly by giving into his hand the ORIGINAL RECIPE; and the said Robert Dickinson being in full possession thereof did make and prepare the said Wash or Lotion, and did and still doth vend and sell the same to the public accordingly. AND WHEREAS the said Robert Dickinson hath lately proposed to the said Thomas Vincent to grant him an annuity in lieu of the said moiety, and the said Thomas Vincent in consideration of the said annuity, or annual sum secured to be paid to the said Thomas Vincent, in and by a certain bond or obligation bearing even date herewith, whereby the said Robert Dickinson is become bound to the said Thomas Vincent in the penal sum of Two Hundred Pounds for due payment thereof, hath consented and agreed to assign and make over to the said Robert Dickinson, his executors, administrators or assigns, the said secret for making and preparing the said Wash or Lotion, and all his interest and property therein, and all benefit and advantage arising therefrom, and to cancel and make void the said herein before in part recited Articles, and to relinquish all right and title in or to the said Wash or Lotion by virtue of the said articles or otherwise howsoever. Now therefore these presents witness, that the said Thomas Vincent for the purpose aforesaid, and in pursuance of the said agreements, and in performance thereof, and in consideration of the said annuity so secured to be paid as aforesaid, and of ten shillings of lawful money of Great Britain to the said Thomas Vincent in hand well and truly

ly paid by the said Robert Dickinson, at and before the sealing and delivery of these presents, the receipt whereof he the said Thomas Vincent doth hereby own and acknowledge, hath granted, bargained, sold, assigned, transferred and set over, and by these presents doth fully, absolutely and irrevocably, grant, bargain, sell, assign, transfer and set over, ratify and confirm unto the said Robert Dickinson, his executors, administrators and assigns, the Recipe or Receipts for making and preparing the said Wash or Lotion for the Face, commonly called, or known by the name of, GOWLAND'S WASH, or LOTION, and all the estate, right, title, interest, benefit, property, claim and demand whatsoever of him the said Thomas Vincent, of, in, or out of the said Wash or Lotion, and all benefit and advantage hereafter arising, or to arise from the said Wash or Lotion, on the vending or selling the same, by the said Robert Dickinson, his executors, administrators, or assigns, or any other person or persons whomsoever. And the said Thomas Vincent doth for himself, his heirs, executors, and administrators, covenant, promise, and agree, to, and with the said Robert Dickinson, his executors, administrators, and assigns, by these presents in manner following, (that is to say) that he the said Thomas Vincent, his executors, administrators, and assigns, shall not nor will at any time or times hereafter directly or indirectly, or in any manner or by any means whatsoever, impart, make known, divulge, disclose, or betray the said secrets, or the recipe or receipts for the making, preparing, or compounding the said Wash or Lotion, called Gowland's Wash or Lotion, or by whatsoever other name or names the same may hereafter be called or known, to any person or persons whomsoever, but shall and will retain and keep the same a perfect secret without any equivocation or deceit whatever, according to the true intent and meaning of these presents. And also shall not nor will at any time or times hereafter, make, or cause, or procure the said Wash or Lotion to be made by any person or persons whomsoever, or vend or sell the same, or procure, or permit, or suffer any other person or persons to vend or sell the same, either in his name or in the name or names of any other person or persons. AND ALSO, that he the said Thomas Vincent shall and will from time to time, and at all times hereafter, when thereunto requested by
the

the said Robert Dickinson, his executors, administrators, or assigns, sign or affix his name to any labels or bottles containing the said Wash or Lotion, or permit and suffer the said Robert Dickinson, his executors, administrators, or assigns, to affix the same to any such labels or bottles as aforesaid, and to insert and make use of, or cause, or procure to be inserted, and made use of, the name of the said Thomas Vincent, in any advertisement, hand-bill, or other paper or thing, in order the better to vend or sell, and promote the sale of the said Wash or Lotion, and to detect or expose any person or persons that may attempt to imitate or counterfeit the same. AND ALSO, that it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Robert Dickinson, his executors, administrators, and assigns, from time to time, and all times hereafter, peaceably and quietly to have, hold, possess, and enjoy the said secret recipe or receipt for making and preparing the said Wash or Lotion, and all benefits, profits, and advantages arising or to arise from the making or selling the said Wash or Lotion, or in any-wise arising therefrom or relating thereto without any the lawful let, suits, trouble, denial, claim, challenge, or demand, whatsoever by the said Thomas Vincent, his executors, administrators, or assignees, or any other person or persons whomsoever, claiming, or to claim, by, from, or under him, them, or any of them. AND FURTHER, that he, the said Thomas Vincent, shall and will at any time or times hereafter, when thereto requested by the said Robert Dickinson, his executors, administrators, or assigns, make a solemn oath or affidavit before one or more Justice or Justices of the Peace, or other Officer or Officers appointed to take or receive the same, in order to convince and satisfy the said Robert Dickinson, his executors, administrators, or assigns, that he, the said Thomas Vincent, hath not yet divulged, disclosed, or made known, the said secret recipe or receipt for making and preparing the said Wash or Lotion, called Gowland's Wash or Lotion, to any person or persons whomsoever, so that the said Thomas Vincent shall not be compelled or compellable to go or travel from his usual abode or dwelling, for the making and doing thereof. And for the true observance and performance of all and every the covenants and agreements hereinbefore contained or mentioned, and on the part and behalf

of the said Thomas Vincent, to be kept, done, and performed, he, the said Thomas Vincent, doth bind himself, his heirs, executors, and administrators, unto the said Robert Dickinson, his executors, administrators, and assigns, in the penal sum of Five Thousand Pounds, to be recovered in any of his Majesty's Courts in Westminster. In witness whereof, the said Thomas Vincent hath, to these presents, set his hand and seal, the eighth day of December, in the 31st year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France, and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth, and in the year of our Lord 1790,

THOMAS VINCENT.

Sealed and delivered (being first duly stamped) in the presence of

WILLIAM GREENWOLLERS,
Great St. Helens, Bishopsgate-street.

THOMAS WILLIAM BLAGRAVE,
Staple's-Inn.

There being persons of the same name, particularly a woman, who still continues to impose upon the world; and that this, any more than the ridiculous certificate of an ignorant "*Certifying*" Medicine Vender, may no longer mislead the public, Mr. Vincent has made the following

AFFIDAVIT.

" THOMAS VINCENT musician, formerly of Blenheim-street, late of Davies-street, but now of Long-Acre, maketh oath, that he hath disclosed and made known unto Robert Dickinson, his son-in-law, the whole secret, art, and process for preparing and compounding, the Genuine Gowland's Wash or Lotion, according to the form and manner in which he this deponent, was himself instructed, and in the manner in which it was prepared by him sixteen years ago, in the life-time of Mrs. Gowland at her request and for her benefit. AND FURTHER this deponent maketh oath, that the person who resides and lives in his old house, who signs herself M. E. Vincent, but who is more commonly known by the

the name of Tyler, is an impostor, for that she did pretend she had received a knowledge of the composition of this medicine from this deponent, and did imitate the same to the great injury of the Real and Genuine Medicine. Now this deponent maketh oath, that he never did disclose or in any manner make known to her the said secret. AND FURTHER, that the original recipe never was out of his possession until he deposited it in the hands of his son-in-law, Robert Dickinson. AND ALSO, that, never having instructed any other person whatever in the said secret, he verily believes, Robert Dickinson is the only person, in whom the public confidence can be properly placed, and who can prepare it according to the original receipt, and so as to produce the very beneficial effect, for which it has been for many years so justly famed.

THOMAS VINCENT.

Surry, { Sworn before me, one of his Majesty's Justices of the
to wit { Peace, this 8th day of December in the year of our Lord,
1790. WM. MASON.

Purchasers are requested to observe, that unless the label on every bottle be signed with a pen in the following manner, it cannot be Genuine.

Prepared by

Rob Dickinson { Son
in
Law
to
me } *Thos Vincent*

One Hundred Pounds Reward will be paid on Conviction of Counterfeit and Forgery of these Signatures.

From the circumstance related, the name of Vincent may lead to error, that name therefore should be forgot, and Dickinson's only remembered; as the GENUINE Lotion will hereafter be distinguished and best known by the name of

DICKINSON'S GOWLAND'S LOTION.

And it should be asked for in that name.

The Guinea Case, ordered by letter, sent (carriage free) to all parts of England; it contains Five Pints, equal to One Pound Eight Shillings, including carriage, and warranted to arrive safe.

The very great character of Gowland's Lotion in the higher circles of respectability and fashion, has induced Messrs. DRYDEN and SCRIBE, Pall Mall, to add this elegant and genuine article to their stock of PUBLIC MEDICINES:—For, besides being a Specific for Diseases in the Skin, it is an article from which their customers, they are convinced, will derive the most singular advantages, as the first and only real Beautifier in Nature,—which a perusal of this Pamphlet will evince.

a/s Nov. 92

Bought Nov. 1892 - a/s } N^o 2375
Bound Mar. 1896 - p/x }

